

[Kindly amend Page 6, at the paragraph beginning at line 13 as follows.]

Absorption rate

C1
cont

The liquid acquisition capacity was measured according to the below described measuring apparatus for determining the absorption rate of a sample. The measuring apparatus is shown in Fig. 1 and comprises a stand 10 with a holder 11 for a glass filter plate (porosity 1, supplier Werner-Glas AB, Stockholm) and holder 13 for a thickness gauge 14. The glass filter plate 12 is provided with a liquid (synthetic urine) from a glass bowl 15 placed on a scale 16. The holder 11 for the glass filter plate 12 is vertically adjustable, which makes the hydrostatic pressure adjustable. The liquid level in the bowl 15 should be only 2 cm below the level of the glass filter plate 12. With this hydrostatic pressure pores up to 250 μm will be filled with liquid if the contact angle between the sample, which is placed on the glass filter plate 12, and the liquid is supposed to be 70°. The measuring signals from the scale and the thickness gauge are transmitted to a computer with 15 datum/s at measuring periods of up to 60 seconds. At longer measuring periods the signal speed becomes lower. The measurement is started automatically by means of a contact when the sample reaches the glass filter place 12. The measurement result is printed by a printer as a function of time.

Kindly amend Page 11, at the paragraph beginning at line 18 as follows.

C2

CEKOL 50000

Carboxy methyl cellulose from Metsä Chemicals. Highly viscous quality with a substitution degree of about 0.8.

CELPOL RX

Carboxy methyl cellulose from Metsä Chemicals. Highly viscous quality with a substitution degree of about 1.2.

Softwood sulphate
pulp

SCA Graphic Paper, Sundsvall, Sweden.

Cyanuric chloride

Merck-Schuchardt. Degree of purity: For synthesis.

BEROL 048

Nonionic surfactant from Akzo

C2
and

BEROCELL 451	Anionic surfactant from Akzo Nobel.
Sodium hydroxide	EKA Nobel. Degree of purity: min 97%.
Methyl ketone	E. Merck. Degree of purity: For synthesis.

Kindly amend Page 12, at the paragraph beginning at line 6 as follows.

Example 1

C3

A liquid foam was produced by vigorous mixing with an electric beater of the following mixture: 220 g of a 3% solution of CELPOL RX in water, 2.82 g bleached softwood sulphate pulp, 80 g water, 0.13 g NaOH, 1.0 g BEROCELL 451 and 1.0 g BEROL 048. The foam was cooled to a temperature of about 2°C after which 0.264 g of cyanuric chloride dissolved in 5 g methyl ethyl ketone was added to the foam mixture.

Kindly amend Page 12, at the paragraph beginning at line 19 as follows.

Example 2

C4

Two liquid foams were prepared by vigorous mixing of the two following mixtures: 1.110 g of a 3% solution of CELPOL RX in water, 1.41 g bleached softwood sulphate pulp, 40 g water, 0.057 g NaOH, 0.5 g BEROCELL 451 and 0.5g BEROL 048.
2.110 g of a 3% solution of CEKOL 50000 in water, 1.41 g bleached softwood sulphate pulp, 40g water, 0.091 g NaOH, 0.5 g BEROCELL 451 and 0.5g BEROL 048.

Kindly amend Page 13, at the paragraph beginning at line 11 as follows.

Example 3

C5

Two liquid foams were manufactured by vigorous mixing of the following mixtures: 1.110 g of a 3% solution of CELPOL RX in water, 1.41 g bleached softwood sulphate pulp, 40g water, 0.057 g NaOH, 0.5 g BEROCELL 451 and 0.5g BEROL 048.
2.110 g of a 3% solution of CEKOL 50000 in water, 1.41 g bleached softwood sulphate pulp, 40g water, 0.091 g NaOH, 0.5 g BEROCELL 451 and 0.5g BEROL 048. Both foams were cooled to a temperature of about 2°C after which 0.264g cyanuric chloride